



COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

ESTABLISHED 1848

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1901.

Volume LIV., No. 18

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Editor.

Published every Wednesday, in Chemical building, corner of Eighth and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo., at one dollar per year. Eastern office, Chalmers D. Colman, 630 Temple Court, New York City. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

While the RURAL WORLD is published at one dollar a year, it has temporarily allowed old subscribers to send actually NEW OR TRIAL subscribers with their own subscriptions at fifty cents a year, in order to largely increase the circulation and influence of the paper. This price is less than the cost of the white paper, greenwork, folding, wrapping, mailing and preparing the postage, saying nothing of any other of the large expenses of maintaining offices, paying salaries and conducting such a paper in a large city. Renewals, unless accompanied by one or more NEW subscribers must be at one dollar a year. All names are dropped as soon as subscriptions expire. The month named on the address tag, pasted on each issue, shows the month subscriptions expire, and renewals should be made two or three weeks before, so that names shall not drop out of list. It is gratifying to the proprietor to be able to state, in his half century's experience in conducting this paper, it has never enjoyed the patronage and prosperity it now does. Its circulation is increasing in a wonderful degree, and its advertising patrons, many of whom have used its columns for a quarter or a third of a century, are more than pleased with results. Let all our friends unite and press forward in extending its sphere of influence. It will do for others what it is doing for you, so get others to join the great RURAL WORLD army and receive the same benefit.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., will be opened to-day. It will comprise a magnificent array of exhibits of human skill and evidences of progress, and will, doubtless, be visited by many of our readers during the period of six months it will be open. Missouri day, it is announced, will be August 19.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company has been incorporated and a Board of 50 directors elected. It is expected that this week officers will be elected and the company ready for business.

Among those mentioned for the position of Director-General is W. I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition and formerly Superintendent of Agriculture and Live Stock at the Chicago World's Fair. The RURAL WORLD would be pleased to see Mr. Buchanan placed at the head of the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair.

When Secretary G. B. Ellis of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture states, as he does in the bulletin quoted from on page two of this issue, that "practically nothing has been done to develop the (dairy) industry in Missouri," we presume he intends to state that up to this time the state has practically done nothing. The Secretary knows and will readily admit that agencies have been at work for many years, under difficulties it is true, but the development of the Missouri dairy industry, and that even if none of the splendid results which he sets forth are to be directly credited to these agencies, they have had much to do in preparing the soil for the sowing of the seed which the next few years will develop into a gigantic dairy industry.

President McKinley started Monday, April 2, from Washington, on a tour which will extend to the Pacific coast. It will be the longest journey a president in the United States has ever heretofore taken. The route to be traveled will be southwestward from Washington to New Orleans, and thence westward along the southern border of the country to the Pacific coast, northward along the coast and home by a more northern line. The journey will be about 14,000 miles in length and 25 states and territories will be visited.

Members of the cabinet will accompany the President and the affairs of state will be looked after as carefully while the party is traversing the marvelous stretches of country that extend from the Nation's capital as when at the seat of government.

PETTIS COUNTY, CENTRAL MO.—Weather fine and there are very busy days with farmers who care to be up with the season. Average of oats is small, owing to rains at seeding time; same is true of flax. Land is being put in fine condition. Corn planting is progressing slowly—has begun to-day. What is fine. April 2. W. D. WADE

AGRICULTURE IN HISTORY.

The State Historical Society of Missouri was called to meet in special session at Columbia, Mo., last Monday, April 29. In calling the attention of our readers to this we suggest that it is a matter in which farmers of the state should be interested. On first thought, because of the kind of historical facts which ordinarily it is the effort of teachers to get into the minds of school children, it might seem ridiculous to suggest that a study of history should include agricultural facts; yet it is true that there are many historical facts of an agricultural character that have had a much more profound influence on the trend of affairs and the people than have many of the facts in political and military history to which much prominence is given.

For instance, probably very few of the teachers of history in our public schools know that Thomas Jefferson was the first man in all history to study the plow scientifically and to have one made in accord with mathematical principles. Even were the fact known to the teachers, how many would have any appreciation of the tremendous value to the world of what Jefferson accomplished in this improvement of the plow? Take another fact which in these days is occupying a large place in the public mind and with which Jefferson's name is inseparably associated—the Louisiana Purchase. To how many students of history has the marvelous development of this region agriculturally been brought home? How many have any conception of the tremendous effect the products from the farms of the Louisiana Purchase have had on the commerce of the world and the people of all civilized lands? Yet how little attention is given to these industrial facts as a matter of history.

We trust that the State Historical Society of Missouri will not overlook such facts in its work.

WORK WITH THE CHILDREN.

Two thousand school children in the city of Carthage, Missouri, are to take part this season in a competition for prizes offered for the most successful effort in beautifying the homes of the pupils by means of lawns, shrubs and flowers. Something of how this is being done is set forth on page three of this issue. We hope every reader of the RURAL WORLD will note the article referred to and then try to measure mentally the personal and municipal effect of a season's effort on the part of 2,000 children to grow and care for under intelligent direction, a variety of ornamental and economic plants; and when the mind has become wearied in the vain effort to find the limit of the good coming from such work in town schools, turn the thought forward and ask what would be the effect on the farm homes of a district, a county, a state and a nation if the children in the rural schools who, for the most part, will be the farmers and farmers' wives of the future could have their young minds opened to the beauty of flowers, the mystery of plant growth and a knowledge of how best to develop their beauty and economic value, by some such stimulative plan as that which Prof. Stevens of Carthage has put into operation.

Reader, think, for a moment, of how little you know of the material, the processes and the forces that result in a corn plant, the seed of which you are now putting into the soil. Not in all the realm of industry are there such delicate, complicated and wonderful forces made use of in production as in the growth of plants, which is the business of farmers; and in no other productive line is there so limited appreciation of the underlying principles. And not until we begin with the children shall we develop a generation of farmers properly educated in the business of farming.

A MARBLE BUILDING.

[Special to the RURAL WORLD.] Washington, D. C., April 23.—Plans for the new building for the Agricultural Department are progressing rapidly. The new building is to be erected with a view to completeness and durability in order to facilitate the affairs of this department. The Washington "Post" says: "Plans have been agreed upon for a new Department of Agriculture building, to cost not exceeding \$2,000,000. It will be U shaped, of white marble, four stories high, with 40-foot front, and two wings, each 20 feet long. The present building will be incorporated within the new structure. Congress will be asked at the next session to appropriate money for building the west wing. Authority will be asked for the new front structure, and Secretary Wilson believes the proposed east wing will not be needed for some years."

S. F. GILLESPIE.

BOT BREANS AND COW PEAS.

In Northeast Missouri. Editor RURAL WORLD: I have been much interested in the soy bean and cow pea subjects for the past two years. I have never been able to make the soy bean pay. I have the dwarf and medium varieties. Our soil seems to be too cold and wet for them. It is hard work to get a stand. They make good feed either as grain or made into hay. With the cow peas I have been able to get a good stand, but not yield enough to pay as feed, but



AN OKLAHOMA EXHIBIT.

Oklahoma and its opportunities for included 200 specimens of farm and garden products, all produced by Mr. B. and family on their farm and all in one season excepting a little of the corn, oats and wheat. This exhibit is good evidence of the fact that Oklahoma farm land is productive of a wide range of crops.

At the rear of the exhibit is Mr. Breese's motto, "Diversity Means Prosperity and Wealth."

may pay as fertilizer. I have the New Era and Whippoorwill. They only made about one-eighth of a bushel to the acre. I find it a big job to gather them. We have always sown in drills two feet apart and cultivated, but will sow closer this year. I think of broadcasting. I am inclined to think we have always sown too early, as I find they grow very slowly until it gets dry and hot and the weeds choke them out. I hope to make a success with them, as they are the best feed for anything in the stock or poultry line.

Some of my neighbors are trying raise for sheep and hog pasture this year. As I have gained the name of crank for experimenting with soy beans, cow peas, etc., I will wait and see how they come out before sowing any. J. E. MAY. Adair Co., Mo.

CORN PLANTING AND PLOWING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have abandoned the old deep plowing system and adopted the plan of thoroughly fitting the soil to a moderate depth, believing as I do that a good crop of corn depends on a plentiful supply of moisture at all times during the growth of the crop and that this moisture can only be had by a proper fitting of the soil. We first use the spike tooth harrow and cross the work done with this with the disc harrow; this is again cross harrowed with the spike tooth and the land is ready for planting. In small fields it is impracticable to use the two horse cross harrow, and the crop, if planted in hills, must be dropped by hand and covered with hoe or horse coverer; or it may, in suitable soils, be planted with the hand corn planter. In a coarse or sandy soil, not liable to "bake" with heavy rains, the hand planter is all right; but on our uplands rather deficient in humus I would always drop by hand and cover with hoe or horse implement.

The land should always be marked out with a gauged marker that the cultivation may be made easy. There are half a dozen kinds of markers, making two to four rows at a through and all are better than horse and shovel plow. If hand dropping is practiced the grains should be dropped in each check and the distance between the checks is a matter to be determined by the climate and the fertility of the soil. Here, most of us plant 4x44 inches, three grains to the hill. A few plant three grains 6x48 inches and a very few two grains 6x40.

Drilled corn on weedy land is harder to keep clean than check corn, but on clean soil the drill is a speedy way of planting. We advise having the rows 46 inches apart, and planting one grain in a place, one foot apart in the drill. There are many good corn growers who have adopted the plan of going over the field with the plank drag just as soon as planting is done. This mellow the soil and in case of drought will allow the corn to come up a day or two sooner than on land that is not worked.

We always aim to get our corn harrowed just before it comes up, going over the field with a light harrow regardless of the rows. A second harrowing is given as soon as the corn is well up, this time going with the rows and across the first working.

The weeder is the coming implement in corn cultivation, although it is not adapted to a tough clay or a stony soil. There are a dozen kinds on the market, each having its good points and no one kind being much better than any other make or pattern. All are good and for the corn grower greatly superior to any shovel implement.

Now I do not wish to be misunderstood in regard to my decided stand against very deep plowing. There are cases where a stubborn subsoil must be broken up and there are rich loose soils where the furrow crumbles to the very bottom. In the first case I would use a subsoil plow that would break up the stubborn, hard soil and leave it in place. In the second case I would plow at the usual depth,

four to five inches, but I would not expect to see any best results in an ordinary season from much deeper breaking.

I am not advocating breaking at a moderate depth simply as a "fad," nor am I advocating it from the result of a single experiment. I have a careful record of more than 30 experiments since 1883. These were made with corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, timothy, clover, potatoes and garden stuff, and in every case the crop on the shallow breaking and perfect fitting of the soil was better than that on the deep breaking and the best fitting possible with the tools at command.

In 1887, one of the driest seasons within 50 years, my team was busy in the fields and my father wanted his half acre garden plowed. I thought to do the work with an old horse and the double shovel plow, but the shovels were rusty and I took old "Durbin" and the Planet, Jr., five shovel cultivator and with this outfit I plowed and cross plowed the garden at a depth of about four inches, and as soon as done harrowed and dragged it fine, as a garden should be. Other gardens burned up under the drought which lasted from June 10 to Oct. 14, yet that one never produced a better crop of all kinds, from early radishes to late cabbage under the old plan of plowing eight or nine inches deep.

It took the farm papers and all who wrote for them more than 30 years to convince farmers that deep cultivation of corn was a positive injury to the crop, but they succeeded and now no one practices anything but shallow cultivation.

It may take 50 years to prove to the satisfaction of all that Franklin was wrong when he wrote, "Plow deep," but the time is coming when five inches will be the greatest depth of breaking. No use to cite the abandoned lands of the south, "made poor by plowing with one mule and a shovel plow." That land was not plowed at all. A lot of furrows was made and half the top soil left untouched. If a man were trying to prepare land for washing by hard rains he could not adopt a better plan. Let us have a good natured discussion of this in the RURAL WORLD. And let every reader test the matter on his own farm by plowing a part of his land at a depth of not more than four inches.

A GREENE CO., MO., LETTER.

A Premium Offered to Writers.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The past winter was a very pleasant one. There was but little cold weather; 16 degrees above zero being the coldest. We had but little snow; in fact we had an ideal winter, and stock came through to spring in good condition, as food of all kinds was plentiful. However, since the first of March we have had our severest winter weather. March was extremely severe—cold, windy and wet. April set in severe.

Peach, pear and plum trees are in full bloom. We will not prophesy at present as to the coming fruit crop, yet we doubt not that autumn with her rewarding harvest will crown our labors with success and we will yet sing "Gathering in the sheaves," for the promise of springtime and harvest still holds good.

Mr. Editor, with your permission I will make this proposition to the readers of the RURAL WORLD: I will send the paper for one year to the one writing the best letter and having it published in the RURAL WORLD on what is required to constitute an ideal rural or country farm home, including family training, buildings, management of orchards, garden, live stock of all kinds, crops of grain, grasses, pastures, in fact any and all things that are required to make farm life what it should be. Mr. Editor, you can limit the length of such articles and the time for the last letter to be in; you being the judge as to who merits the premium, and award the same. I will pay you the subscription for the paper. Greene Co., Mo. R. H. SKEEN. If any of our readers wish to compete

for the premium offered by Mr. Skeen, the essays should not exceed 1,500 words and should be in our hands by July 1, 1901.—Editor.

COW PEA NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I see a great deal in your valuable paper concerning cow peas. I would like to give the many readers of the RURAL WORLD my experience with growing them for hay. I like the vineless whippoorwill the best as they are easier handled. I have the best success when planting the first half of May. I planted last year about May 15 and my peas were ripe and gathered for seed by the first of September.

There wasn't any rain on them after they began to ripen. I paid 50c per hundred pounds for gathering. It took about 75 pounds of peas in pod to thresh a bushel. The threshing cost 10c per bushel. The threshers were paid by Tom Colman of Sebastian county, Ark. It can be operated by hand or horse power. About 100 bushels per day is a very fair day's threshing. This machine does splendid work. It cracks very few peas.

I planted 3 1/2 bushels last year and gathered 40 1/2 bushels, and left several bushels in the field which the cattle and hogs harvested, and with good result to the owner. I sold 25 bushels at \$1 per bushel. I will plant 15 bushels this season.

I plant in rows three feet apart and 8 to 12 inches in the drill, three to six peas to the hill; I plow twice with cultivator and if the season is favorable there will be plenty of peas for seed and hay. If this escapes the waste basket I will give some experience I had with fattening some razorbacks (hogs).

W. Y. BERRY. South Franklin Co., Ark.

PARAGRAPHS FROM "THE MAPLES."

Editor RURAL WORLD: We moved to our new home on our new farm. It is new only to us in possession, I having known the place for 30 years and I know, too, what an ideal farm it was for poultry, bees and fruit. And that is just the farm it shall be, if our lives are spared. Fowls and their product, bees and honey and fruits and plants shall be produced upon it. Ninety-seven years ago my great-grandfather followed the Indian paths through the forest from Franklin county over the Allegheny Mountains and settled on this very land. His log cabin in which he and his family lived for many years stood within a stone's throw of where I am now writing. They had deer, bear, wild turkeys, ducks and Canada geese, grouse and quail, as well as domestic fowls in those days in abundance. I will have, I hope, in time, all but the bears. I will be content to let them live peacefully in their wilderness homes in the central counties of the glorious old Keystone state.

And right here I wish to remark that Pennsylvania is good enough for me. I like to see a man proud of his country, his state, his home. For my part I love these hills with their wealth of coal, iron, clay and limestone. I love the timbered ridges, the rapid flowing creeks between and the many rivers; and I love the people who are yearly advancing in educational facilities, in agricultural methods and lore and in that highest form of civilization which accords to mankind an equal place and right without reference to his birthplace, his color or his religious creed.

These paragraphs, which may be looked for from time to time as I find time to prepare them, will give the dollops on a farm as they occur and the knowledge gained in 24 years' work in the fowl yard and among the incubators, brooders, henneries and all else pertaining to the work of growing and selling fowls and eggs. And if they are flavored with the fragrance of honey and honey plants or of fruit trees in bloom or in fruit, it must be remembered that these three comprise the trio—the "three graces" whose presence we court at "The Maples."

We are in latitude 41 degrees north, winters rather long and often severe. Peaches, especially the seedlings and hardiest sorts of the budding, do well in proper locations. Apples do very well and cherries, pears, plums and small fruits are produced of good quality.

GEORGE ENTY. Armstrong Co., Pa.

AMOUNT TO SOW.

Editor RURAL WORLD: While the improved methods in the agricultural world are something to cause congratulation, I have been impressed with the conviction from observation and study that there is a wide field for improvement in the amount of clover and timothy seed sown to the acre, were the purity of seed, the preparation of the seed bed, time and manner of sowing, etc., etc., as carefully looked after as they ought to be. It comes to us from headquarters at Washington that there are about 17,500,000 pounds of seed of clover. Writers for the agricultural press usually advise us to sow from five to eight bushels of clover seed on 40 acres. Now, take a rainy day and amuse yourself and brighten up your arithmetic by ascertaining, at this rate of sowing, how many grains of clover seed you put on every square foot of ground, supposing the seed to be distributed regularly, which is the rational way to reckon it. You will be somewhat surprised, methinks, to see how much more seed you are getting on the ground than

is necessary, under proper conditions.

I recollect some four or five years ago passing by a 40 acre field of clover on the farm of one of the best farmers in northern Bates county. It was in full bloom, and meeting the owner, I congratulated him on the beauty of his clover field. He asked us to go over with him and look over the field (for I had looked at it 30 rods away). I did so and found the stalks wondrously evenly distributed, and the ground as to tith absolutely faultless.

"How much seed," said he, "do you suppose I sowed on this 40?"

"I do not remember my answer, but he replied:

"A half bushel."

Now, assuming that there are 17,500,000 seeds in a bushel of clover, if one sows five bushels on 40 acres, that is one bushel to eight acres or one-eighth of a bushel to the acre. One-eighth of 17,500,000 gives us 2,222,000 seeds on one acre; this divided by 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, and we find we have 51 clover seeds on every square foot of land.

Now, I am going to assume that there has been a heroic use of the fanning mill, blowing out all but heavy, well matured seed, that the ground has been put in the best of condition for a seed will hardly germinate and grow between two hard clods the size of a goose's egg—and perfect tith.

The following illustrates my idea of tith: I was at the home of one of the finest wheat growers in Cass county a few years ago, when his hired man came in from dragging, rolling and harrowing in the preparation of a 40 acre field for wheat. I passed by the field and it looked like a prepared garden. The old man said:

"How are you getting along, boys?"

"One of the men who evidently thought it nonsense to expend any more work on the ground, said:

"Well, it's just in as fine fix as it can possibly be."

"Well," said the old man (whose language is not particularly classical): "Hitch up to your 'harrises' and turn and go the other way."

The old man knew his seed bed could not be packed too much or too fine. Perhaps a goodly number of seeds would be blown over with a vigorous use of the fanning mill, but there are many places where they will be utilized by the up-to-date farmer.

I. M. ABRAHAM.

NOTES FROM THE SCIOTO.

Experience With Cut Worms.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I will give my experience with cut worms last year. To give the reader a correct idea of our situation, soil and occupation, I will say that we are located on the Scioto marsh, which at one time was covered with water, but is now thoroughly drained. Our soil is a deep black muck composed of decayed vegetable matter. Our principal money crop is onions, though potatoes, cabbage, parsnips, etc., are no mean factors in many cases. Grass grows rapidly and clover makes an especially rapid growth. This seems to be the cut worm's paradise. In my ten acre onion field last year I took in two acres of clover seed. When onions began to come up I noticed that on that part of the field onions did not appear. After two days I examined to ascertain what the trouble was, and to my surprise I found them cut off right at the top, or a little under the top of the ground. I soon found it was the work of cut worms.

A neighbor told me he had just read in a paper that by taking green clover, dipping in poisoned water and placing it around in bunches, the worms would eat it and it would kill them. Not having green clover I used green rye. I took an old dishpan, put water and Paris green in the pan, then took rye and immersed it thoroughly, and then placed bunches along a few feet apart, a small handful in a bunch. I then took middlings (bran or cornmeal will answer the same purpose) and used just enough Paris green to color slightly and scattered a small amount on each bunch of rye. When I got to the end of the rye I just scattered a line of the poisoned feed on the ground a few steps.

Two days later I went out to look for results. At the first bunch of rye I found 21 worms, most of them dead and the others in a very bad plight. Under the next bunch I found 25 worms and under the third bunch I found 73. I counted no farther. I just said to myself, "That is good enough." I then examined the line of feed where no rye was used and found a good number along that, so I concluded to try another experiment. I prepared my poisoned feed, took my Planet, Jr., onion drill, filled the seed hopper and set it, I think, to sow about 7 pounds of onion seed to the acre, and started across the patch, leaving a "dead line," and as fast as I could walk, I made several lines across, around, etc., any way I wished to go. Two mornings later I went to look for results. At several places I measured four feet in line, and counted worms. The smallest number I found in four feet was six, and the largest number 41. I exclaimed, "That beats rye and clover." It took but a short time, the expense was very small, and I feel very sure that very few worms ever crossed the "dead line."

When they come to it they stop and feed, and generally die right there. Some will bury themselves before they die, but many of them do not have time for that. I told of my experiments to a neighbor who was suffering loss from worms and he tried it and failed, but he put his feed in the ground, the same as if drilling seed. It wants to be put on top of the ground, as Mr. Cut Worm comes out of his hiding place in the ground, to the top at night and feeds, then hides in ground during day. When he comes out of his hiding place at night, if he finds no green thing at his door to feed upon, he starts out in search of food, and when he finds this line of food he just stops, feeds and dies.

On gardens or any farm lands which are smooth enough to run a drill (and some other methods of applying might be devised), I think this method as practical as any method I know of.

I wrote our Experiment Station for help, hints, suggestions, etc. They referred me to an experiment where they used sweetened poisoned cornmeal, under boards placed around in the field. The idea of a portable lumber yard in an onion patch or corn field struck me as ridiculous. To say the least of it, it is not practical. Where ground is too rough to use a drill, I would use the rye or clover and poisoned feed.

I never had any dealings with the army worms, but think they are quite different. I think they move in great bodies in countless numbers on top of the ground in daylight, and when in sufficient numbers clean up about every green thing in their path.

I don't know whether they would relish a diet of middlings and Paris green or not, but if they come my way I shall certainly try them and see if they are dainty feeders or not. If they take to it readily I shall lay their carcasses out without the use of chilled shot or smokeless powder.

There is activity on the marsh at present—great preparations for sowing onions. The acreage this season will probably be about the same as last year. But last year the "early bird" caught the storm" and those who sowed after April 2 were generally the successful ones. We expect to sow 15 to 18 acres. This means many days of hard work. It may mean a loss of several hundred dollars; but if we get a fair crop and a fair price it means several hundred dollars in our favor.

GEO. D. BOWERS.

Hardin Co., O.

LETTER BOX.

NOTES FROM THE CLIFF.—Here we are in the very midst of corn planting and a large acreage is being covered. The continued wet and cold weather during April delayed the work and prevented the sowing of as large an area of oats as was intended, consequently the corn acreage will be larger.

Fruit of every kind is in bloom the last two weeks and the prospect is fair for an abundant crop, notwithstanding the annual croakings of the prophets of failure.

The annual school elections for directors in the various districts occurred recently and in some localities considerable interest and excitement was engendered, mostly along local lines. Yet it occurs to us that but little benefit is gained by these contests, for those selected move along in the old rut without variability or change. The cheapest teachers procurable is the rule and economy without regard to the value of results the controlling influence and dominant idea.

Emmings Co., Ill., April 27. DYPE.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, a book of merit giving a concise and accurate record of that great acquisition of Louisiana; the brightest crown in the statesmanship of the immortal Jefferson, has been issued and placed before the public by its publisher, Abel B. Howard, 110 North Fourth street, who will mail it to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

MISSOURI CROP NOTES.

PERRY CO., S. E. MO.—Wheat at present is in good condition, none being plowed up. April 20.

ST. LOUIS CO., E. MO.—The wheat crop in this county is good. There will be none plowed under. Pastures and meadows look well. Spring plowing is far advanced and we are planting corn. April 20.

C. J. PURDY.

MILLER CO., CENTRAL MO.—The crops of wheat and rye are in flourishing condition, standing thick on the ground and about eight inches high. Two years ago the army worm killed many of the meadows which have been replanted, but many of them are too young for a full crop. It is too cold and wet for spring plowing. Farmers are behind. It is too cold for spring pastures. April 27.

W. G. CLARK.

PULASKI CO., CENTRAL MO.—Some wheat was damaged by fly last fall. But if the weather is favorable, the prospect is good. It has been too cold for pasture and spring plowing. Oats are sown and corn planting is in full blast. April 25.

W. H. GOODMAN.

MONTGOMERY CO., E. CENTRAL MO.—Some little wheat is killed by the fly. Our greatest fear is that the growth is far too rank and that much of the crop will fall before heading. We often have fields to average over 30 bu. per acre, but the wheat on poor ridges cuts the average down. H. C. SCANLAND. April 25.

OLEO CASE COMPROMISED.

MISSOURI DAIRYING.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Will do you good. Begin to take it today

With good judgment in selecting and reading up the herd with careful atten-

chemical analyses the carbohydrates are usually subdivided into crude fiber, which is the least digestible portion of feeding

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Will do you good. Begin to take it today

Get it at your Drug Store. Don't take substitutes. They are not "just as good."
THE MODERN REMEDY COMPANY, KEWANEE, ILL.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal at \$1.50@1.50
 per 100.
 KAFFIR CORN—Last sale (mixed) at
 3c per 100 to arrive.
 SORGHUM CANE SEED—Latest sale
 at \$1.30 per 100 pounds.
 SORGHUM WHEAT at \$1.25@1.30 per bushel.

ars of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago,

HARVESTING.—We try to economize in labor as well as in other expenses, so in cutting we use our mowing machines and self-dumping rakes, as in harvesting hay,

ches apart. When the rows are thus far apart, the seed could be planted with the corn planter when necessary, and in all instances when practicable cultivation should be given the same as for corn. When the rows are too close for cultiva-

imate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Missouri section, for the week ending April 29, 1901, is as follows: The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired for farming operations and the time has been well im-

er more medicine. It will certainly do
work all right if given according to di-
rections. I will not do without it as long
as I raise hogs. Your remedy saved my
hogs last fall. I had thirteen sick but lo-
none. Yours very truly,
JACOB MATHIAS.
Hooversburg, Ind.

THE BUFFALO
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